

conquest will include the Balkans and the great military and commercial power of southeastern Europe will be Russia.

This has been a Russian dream for two hundred years. It was practically accomplished in the Russo-Turkish war but Bismarck and Disraeli cheated Russia out of her legitimate spoils in the treaty of Berlin.

Now Great Britain is so involved that she has probably agreed to permit Russia to have her way in that region, and when we reflect upon the advantages it will give to Russia, the fact is at once apparent, that the blow it will give German naval and commercial power in the south will be the most effective thus far delivered in the war.

It shows, too, how great a mistake the western nations of Europe made when they permitted their quarrels to culminate in a war, for all combined are not too formidable to prevent their absorption by the mighty power of Russia.

It will be recalled that the great Napoleon feared that in fifty years all Europe would be Cossack. He did not count on what steam and electricity would do to thwart that onward march of the Colossi of the east, but when Constantinople shall be captured and an unhampered way through the Hellespont shall be made for Russia's navy, his foreboding will be recalled by thousands of people in western Europe, for the Russians are of Asiatic stock and the Russian government is as pitiless as Fate itself in carrying out its designs.

It was a most unfortunate day for civilization when Germany and Great Britain engaged in war.

When the Great War Closes

MR. ROLAND G. USHER, professor of history in the Washington, St. Louis University, has put out a learned paper in which he declares that with the settlement of the war in Europe, the United States will be speedily involved with the victor, be it Germany or Great Britain; that the victor will turn to the western hemisphere for trade expansion if not political expansion, and thinks the United States must decide at once whether it will undertake to maintain or surrender the Monroe doctrine. Dr. Usher gives many strong reasons for his belief, but seems to assume that the victor will come out of the war in a condition to be saucy and to maintain any position it may assume. Our belief is that both Germany and Great Britain will both be willing to take a rest when peace shall be declared; that the conditions on this continent will add to that desire for a rest. There are some millions of men of German descent on this side; their sympathies are all now with the fatherland, but were Germany victorious in the present war and were she to undertake to seize territory on this side to help make up her losses, she would not retain that sympathy on this side for a holy minute.

And were the allies to be victors and then were Great Britain to become offensive, the first notice she would receive would be from the Dominion, which in effect would be, if she precipitated a war upon the United States, the Dominion would in a day be declared an independent state.

And still there will be danger in case the Allies are victors. That danger will come from Asia and it will be the more serious because it will have the secret backing of both Great Britain and Russia.

Japan is determined to dominate the Pacific ocean trade and wants large areas of China. If China is not already divided on paper between Great Britain, Russia, France and Japan, then there is nothing in symptoms. And if our country is not quietly preparing to meet a crisis of that kind, then those in charge of the government are blind as moles.

The University Calamity

THE unseemly university quarrel is a great misfortune, not only to the institution itself, but to the state and its people. It is liable to destroy the usefulness of the great school for years to come, and Utah herself stands in disgrace before the sisterhood of states. The damage already done is immeasurable, and even though the differences be speedily and satisfactorily settled the school cannot recover its lost prestige in years. And what can recompense the state itself for the humiliation it now suffers?

In this controversy we hold no brief for one side or the other. We simply aim to get at the facts. These we are entitled to know. The university is a state institution; it belongs to the people, and in justice to all the people those in authority at the university should render an honest and immediate accounting of the circumstances involved. We warn the regents that they are making a grave mistake if they persist in the petty policy of whitewashing their own acts and the acts of those who are subordinate to them. The people are stirred to the quick and they are bound to have an adequate explanation of the imbroglio, even if they have to resort to severe measures to obtain satisfaction.

It will not do to undertake to laugh the whole matter out of court. This is not a tempest in a teapot, as one of the authorities flippantly termed it. When a score of the faculty members resign voluntarily and on the grounds of sustaining their self-respect and independence of thought and action, it behooves all fair-minded men and women to give ear to their complaints. And when a great majority of the student body openly rebels against the policy of the institution, and after deliberating in open meeting solemnly declare by overwhelming vote that they will sever their connections with the school and never return until a change in administration occurs, then those authorities who would still persist in ignoring such a petition are foolish in the extreme, and they fail to reckon with the consequences.

This is no time for temporizing. Those responsible for the administration of affairs at the university owe a moral debt to the faculty members who resigned, to the students, and to the people at large, to disclose the facts which form the basis of the contention. And likewise, those who lead the opposition owe a similar debt to the institution and to the state of Utah to not exaggerate the case or resurrect old issues. The people of Utah are unfortunately again on trial, and much depends upon the sober judgment and self-restraint exercised by the leaders of all factions to the controversy.

Were we allowed to offer a suggestion, it would be this: That President Kingsbury tender his resignation, pending a thorough investigation of his policies and conduct as head of the institution. If he holds the welfare of the school dearer than his personal interests, and if he is sincere in the position he has assumed, he should be only too willing to stake his reputation on the results of an impartial investigation. Such a verdict given in his favor would vindicate him in the eyes of his accusers. On the other hand, should he persist in following his present course, he must eventually forfeit his own self-respect and the esteem of the people at large, for no man can possibly submit to the smears of a whitewash brush and fare otherwise.

A word to the regents. It is the opinion of many that the real issue is not "Shall or shall not President Kingsbury be sustained," this for the sake of discipline if for nothing else. The real issue lies beyond the whims and self-advancement of one man, or of thirteen more. It encompasses the reputation and future welfare of a great institution of learning and the good name

of a great state. To these far-reaching issues, all other and smaller issues should be subordinated.

War Pictures

THE war pictures from Europe during the past six months have all been painted in sombre colors. Men dying in the trenches, or going down in sinking ships; cities rent by shot and shell; great structures made merely unsightly wrecks; trampled fields; shivering men and women and little children sitting desolate before the ruins of their former homes; camps amid snowdrifts; marching and fighting amid blinding storms—one vast inferno.

But if any artists on "snap-shotters"—how is that for a new word—were about in Paris last Sunday night, we ought soon to have more cheerful pictures. The dispatch explained that the approach of the Zeppelins (over Paris) was announced by trumpet calls, that then the populace of both sexes and regardless of race and previous conditions repaired to verandas and housetops and streets in their night attire to watch the coming victors.

That first winter after the Comstock was discovered, as if angry at the intrusion of so many eager prospectors, the winds blew as they never blew before and never since.

One night when a real hurricane was on the march, a lady who was living in a house which was threatening every moment to go, arose and put on her finest nightrobe. Her daughter asked her if she was crazy, to which she replied: "Not much, when they pick my body up down the valley two or three miles, in the morning, I am bound to make them say: 'At least she wore beautiful night robes.'"

Anticipating, after the trumpet calls, what was coming, it is reasonable to believe that in preparation for the show the most costly robes de nuit were donned—the dispatch said there was no panic—and if the picture men were alert under the soft moonlight and arc lights, we ought to have pictures in another week to make us think that war is not so bad a thing after all. Let us hope that the ship bringing those pictures may escape submarines, avoid floating mines and out-sail torpedo boats and patrolling cruisers, and reach port in safety, that the dreadful monotony of the pictures of war's horrors may be broken for at least one week.

If the pictures develop finely, we may, without breaking our neutrality, still be grateful to the Zeppelins for making the raid.

Too Hasty Conclusions

WE have before us a marvelous speech delivered nearly fifty years ago by one of the great Americans of that day, the historian Motley. The speech was made before the New York Historical society. Many of the great men of that day were present and at the close of the address William Cullen Bryant, in felicitous words moved a vote of thanks to the orator of the evening. The address was a wonderful one, much of it was sublime in the marvelous learning displayed, in the lofty diction in which the thoughts were clothed, and if here and there a little discord is discernible, even they but caused the succeeding rhythm to be sweeter.

One of these discords, to us, was the statement to the effect that the civilization which is ours is due to the earth's inclination on its axis which causes the temperate zones, wherein civilization could only have been acquired, thus making the polar and equatorial regions worthless. How did he know that to be true? How much did he know of God's laws, or of God's plans?

The melting snows of Siberia reveal that it was once a tropical region as luxuriant in vegetation and as vigorous in animal life as the tropics now are. At that time the earth must have stood